

bill, and keep the names of the friends and enemies standing in separate rows, that they may be remembered at the next election; but our friends Montgomery and Allen must be put right, as they are on the right side. We intend to carry out that resolution to obtain five hundred subscribers to the Organ in this county. Perhaps we shan't do it, but "we will try." As ever yours,

COLUMBUS.

LANCASTER, Feb. 11, '53.

EDITOR OF THE ORGAN: Dear Sir: I send you some extracts from the "Docket of the Prosecuting Attorney of Fairfield County, Ohio," which will be useful to show how much whisky costs the body politic.

The number of Indictments found by the Grand Jury from July Term A. D. 1851 to Oct. Term 1852, is..... 384
Of these crimes, the number set down as caused by Intemperance, is..... 322
Costs of Prosec'n. \$2,024.81
No. of days Grand Jury were in session..... 45
Fifteen Grand Jurors 45 days each, is..... 675 days
No. of Witnesses, 386 one day each, is..... 386 days

Making together..... 1061 days
Or more than 3½ years (deducting Sabbaths) of valuable time employed in the investigation of crime, (exclusive of the time occupied before the Court in hearing the cases) which was a loss to the industry of the County of more than \$1000.

So, then, the Records of Crime in this County, show (exclusive of a multitude of cases brought before Justices of the Peace and Mayors of corporate towns) that WHISKY alone has cost the tax-payers of Fairfield the sum of..... \$1697.88
The whole amt. of fines assessed were..... \$3359.96
Amt. collected..... 584.01
Ded. amt. collected in Whisky cases..... \$489.70
Loss in money in costs &c..... 1208.18
Add probable amt. of expenses incident to trial, &c..... 4000.00
Estimated loss to the industry of the country..... 2000 00

Estimated loss in money. 7208.18
It will be noticed how small a proportion of the fines assessed, have been realized. This mainly arises from the irresponsible character, generally, of criminals. I say generally, for there are some who have money and influence sufficient to hold the administrators of the law in abeyance.

Such statistics as the above, I have no doubt, could be collected in every county almost in the State, and if collected and brought to the notice of sober, reflecting men, would be enough to convince them that we have need of stringent legislation in regard to the liquor traffic, leaving wholly out of view the question of morals, and the incalculable sum of human suffering consequent upon intemperance.

With a view to add to the amount of temperance information, and to induce others to collect like statistics, I have contributed these hastily collected facts.

Respectfully yours,
W. B. KREIDER.

METALLIC lace is one of the inventions of 1852. It is made of fine wire by the use of the same machinery as is employed for ordinary cotton lace. It is said to be a very beautiful fabric.

GET UP BEFORE THE SUN.

Get up before the sun, my lads,
Get up before the sun;
This snoozing on a feather bed,
Is what should not be done.
Between sunrise and breakfast, lads,
Rise, breathe the morning air,
'Twill make you look so bright, my lads,
'Twill make you look so fair.

Get up before the sun, my lads—
Shake off your sloth—arouse!
You lose your greatest luxury
That life has, if you drowse.
Between sunrise and breakfast, lads;
Arise, then, do not lose
The key to health and happiness,
By laying in a snooze.

Get up before the sun, my lads,
And in the garden hoe,
Or feed the pigs, or milk the cows,
Or take the scythe and mow—
'Twill give you buoyant spirits, lads,
Give vigor to your frame—
Then rise before the sun, my lads,
And those rich blessings claim.

A Short Argument.

A gentleman was railing, some time since, against the Maine Liquor Law, as it deprived men of their natural rights to buy, sell, and get gain. Turning to his friend, who was near, he asked him if he did not think it very oppressive? To which the gentleman replied: "Sir, call it oppressive, if you please. I will state one fact, well known to myself. A tax bill was recently brought me, on my city property, amounting to \$800, for which I gave my check. Upon investigating the matter, I found that \$650 of this, was for the support of drunkenness, either directly or indirectly. Now, what is this, but oppression? But I presume I have no rights. Rum-sellers have all. They may tax me \$650, annually, to support the crime and drunkenness they make, and I must be still. Sir," said he, "the Maine Law is right." "Well," said the anti law man, "there is some reason in it, after all. That is the best argument in its favor, I have ever heard. I will go with you."

NEW LIQUOR LAW IN RHODE ISLAND.—A very stringent liquor bill has been introduced into the Rhode Island House of Representatives—it makes manufacturers or sellers of spirituous liquors, unless town agents, liable for the first offence to fine and costs and three months imprisonment in the county jail, and, on further conviction for the same offence, to imprisonment for six months. For adulterating liquors, so as to render them more injurious, a person is liable to a fine of \$100, and imprisonment for one year at least. Complaints are to be on oath, and search-warrants are to be issued by justices of the peace.

WALKING FOR A DRAM.—One of the best stories of the season is told by Sandy Welch, of a man who was in the country on a visit, where they had no liquor. He got up two hours before breakfast and wanted his bitters. None to be had; of course he felt bad.

"How far is it to a tavern?" he asked.

"Four miles."

So off this thirsty soul started, walked four miles in a pleasant frame of mind, arrived at the tavern and found it a temperance house!

Dr. Johnson, speaking of a lady who was celebrated for dressing well, remarked:—"That the best evidence that I can give you of her perfection in this respect is, that one can never remember what she had on." Delicacy of feeling in a lady will prevent her putting on anything calculated to attract notice, and yet a female of good taste will dress so as to have every part of her dress correspond. Thus while she avoids what is showy and attractive, every thing will be adjusted so as to exhibit symmetry and taste.

PETER CARTWRIGHT.—Mr. Cartwright was once waited upon by a worthy clergyman of another church, who likewise lectured him for his alleged ignorance of Greek and Hebrew.

"And pray sir, who informed you," said Mr. Cartwright, "that I was unacquainted with the Greek and Hebrew languages?"

"Well, I do not remember, that I have been told so by any one; but presumed it was so, as Methodist preachers generally, I believe, are without classical education."

"Ah, well, sir, you should not take things on presumption, without having good grounds therefor, especially in so grave a charge as that, which you have uttered against me. You, I suppose, understand these languages?"

"Yes; I profess to know something of them."

"Well, for aught I know, I have as good a right to doubt your knowledge of the Greek and Hebrew, as you have to call in question my acquaintance with them. Allow me, sir, to examine you concerning your knowledge of the Greek." Then taking up from the table, by which he was seated, a book about the size of a Testament, opening it and appearing to read therefrom, he uttered a few words in Dutch, of which he had a little smattering, and continued, "Will you be good enough to translate into English that verse from the Greek of the Gospel of St. John?"

"Indeed, sir," replied the clergyman, a little embarrassed by the unexpected turn to the conversation, "my time has been so much occupied for many years, with professional studies, that I had no time to look into the Greek Testament, and have probably got a little rusty in the language."

"Very probable. Well, I suppose we must excuse you, as I know something of the laborious nature of the pastoral office. But, doubtless, you have been more careful of preserving your knowledge of the Hebrew;" and taking up and opening another book about as large as a Bible, he continued, "and if you please, sir, I will thank you to translate a passage from the Hebrew Pentateuch," uttering another sentence in Dutch.

The reverend gentleman by this time became quite confused and seeming to think he had "got in the wrong box," he abruptly arose and retired.

There is a time when forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and the citizens of Wellsville, Pa., have decided that the time is now. They are very much excited (says an exchange) in consequence of the death of two persons from intemperance, and attacks of delirium tremens upon two or three more. The citizens turned out in large numbers one evening last week, and visited all the groggeries, and warned the owners that they must quit the liquor traffic, or abide the consequences.

The time was when our rum-sellers were treated in the same way, and failing to heed the warning, their shanties "took to themselves wings," and the sellers woke up in the morning and found their groggeries demolished. The people are degenerated from the zeal of those days—but we are looking for the Maine Law to do away with them. If we cannot get it, then we will do the next best.—*Crusader.*

A MAN'S dealings must be honest and upright. Let his yea be yea, and his nay be nay. Let him be rigidly exact, when he has to pay, and forbearing, when he has to receive. He must not at all delay just payments, and if he has been obliged to sue another, and has obtained judgment in his favor, let him be merciful, patient, and forbearing.

What a record (says the Chief) is the history of the rum traffic, from the rotting of the grain to the rotting of its dead! What infernal machinery, ever creaking and creaking, as fortunes, characters and lives are ground through. The axles, smoke with hot blood, for there is no lack of that, always dripping out as the human tribute is continually offered up. But our rum-politicians—our votes winning demagogues, makers, venders and drinkers of rum, tell us we must grind away! The jail, poor house, hanging and grave digging business, is a great business, and must be kept up.

The race of mankind would perish, did they cease to aid each other. From the time that the mother binds the child's head, till the moment that some kind assistant wipes the death-damp from the brow of the dying, we cannot exist without mutual help. All, therefore, that need aid, have a right to ask it of their fellow-mortals. No one, who holds the power of granting it, can refuse it without guilt.

The influence of the rum-seller is always exerted to make their infatuated customers believe that the temperance people are all enemies of the drinking man. How false, and yet large masses of the latter, are made to believe the lie. Thus are we kept from reaching the hearts of the drinking man.

SUICIDE.—THOMAS J. VAN BUREN committed suicide at his boarding house in Zanesville, on Sunday last by taking laudanum. He is said to have been intelligent and generous, but he fell a victim to intemperance, and failing in his efforts to rid himself of the habit, he thus put an end to his existence.

The fire-side is a seminary of infinite importance; it is important, because it is universal, and because the education it bestows, being woven in with the woof of childhood, gives form and color to the whole texture of life.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MASONIC AND ODD FELLOWS' FURNISHING STORE.

WILLIAM ADDIS

HAS removed to Sixth street, Bacon's Building, under Magnolia Hall, Cincinnati, Ohio. Manufacturer of Costumes and Regalia of every description, for Masons, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, Temple of Honor, Druids, Red Men, Brotherhood of the Union, and Good Fellows. Being a member of the above Orders, I am prepared at all times to furnish everything appertaining thereto with punctuality and despatch. Knight Templars, Royal Arch and Master Masons, Red Men, Druids, Temple of Honor, Brotherhood of the Union, and Good Fellows' Clothing made, of the best quality and material. Emblems, Jewels and Buff Heads, always on hand.

All articles for opening New Lodges and Encampments kept on hand. Masonic Offering and Craftsman, The Odd Fellows' Offering and Text Book. SAML. REED, F. G. L. A. E. GLENN, P. G. M. C. MOORE, F. M. W. M. G. WILLIAMS, G. M.

C. E. BRODFUEHRER, MANUFACTURER OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 58 West Sixth Street, North side, between Walnut and Vine sts., CINCINNATI.

The above establishment keeps constantly on hand a selected assortment of the above articles, and will make the same to order at the shortest notice. march 18

THE DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE HOUSE OF EMPLOYMENT,

In the Centre Hall Building corner of Western Row and 5th street, keep constantly on hand ladies' and gentlemen's linen, misses and children's clothes of all descriptions. Also an intelligence office for procuring help.

The House of Employment, although under the management of the D. of T., is not for the purpose of aiding that society, as has been frequently stated; not a half dozen members of the Order have received employment since its institution; but its objects is to give employment indiscriminately, to all worthy destitute females. January 12, 1853.

T. E. A.

WE GIVE NEW YORK WEIGHTS and tares on every package of Tea, and make no charge for drayage or shipping. NOBLE & CHESTER. Tea Warehouses, Seventh and Walnut, Cinc. February 6, 1852.